

Amendments to the Claims:

1. (Previously Presented) A method for the vitrification of human oocytes, which comprises:

- (a) placing human oocytes on a gold grid; and
- (b) placing the gold grid and the human oocytes directly into a slushed nitrogen (N_2 slush), wherein the human oocytes are directly exposed to the N_2 slush thereby undergoing vitrification, and wherein implantation or pregnancy rate of human oocytes after devitrification and *in vitro* fertilization is higher than implantation or pregnancy rate of human oocytes vitrified on a gold grid using liquid nitrogen.

2. (Cancelled)

3. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the step (a) further comprises treating the human oocytes with a cryoprotectant prior to vitrification.

4. (Cancelled)

5. (Previously Presented) A method for the vitrification and devitrification of human oocytes, which comprises:

- (a) placing human oocytes on a gold grid;
- (b) placing the gold grid and the human oocytes directly into N_2 slush, wherein the human oocytes are directly exposed to the N_2 slush thereby undergoing vitrification, and wherein the human oocytes are able to live for a period of time after the human oocytes are devitrified; and
- (c) devitrifying the human oocytes which have undergone vitrification, wherein implantation or pregnancy rate of human oocytes after *in vitro* fertilization is higher than implantation or pregnancy rate of human oocytes vitrified on a gold grid using liquid nitrogen.

6. (Previously Presented) A method for the vitrification and storage of human oocytes, which comprises:

(a) placing human oocytes on a gold grid;

(b) placing the gold grid and the human oocytes directly into N₂ slush, wherein the human oocytes are directly exposed to the N₂ slush thereby undergoing vitrification, and wherein the human oocytes are able to live for a period of time after the human oocytes are devitrified;

(c) transferring the human oocytes which have undergone vitrification into a storage container, the storage container containing a freezing material; and

(d) storing the storage container containing the human oocytes which have undergone vitrification until the human oocytes are ready to devitrified,

wherein implantation or pregnancy rate of human oocytes after devitrification and *in vitro* fertilization is higher than implantation or pregnancy rate of human oocytes vitrified on a gold grid using liquid nitrogen.

7. (Cancelled)

8. (Cancelled)

9. (Cancelled)